

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 February 2001 (22.02.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/13082 A1

(51) International Patent Classification: G01L 3/10, 1/12, 3/14

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/03125

(22) International Filing Date: 14 August 2000 (14.08.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data: 9919065.4 12 August 1999 (12.08.1999) GB

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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Published:

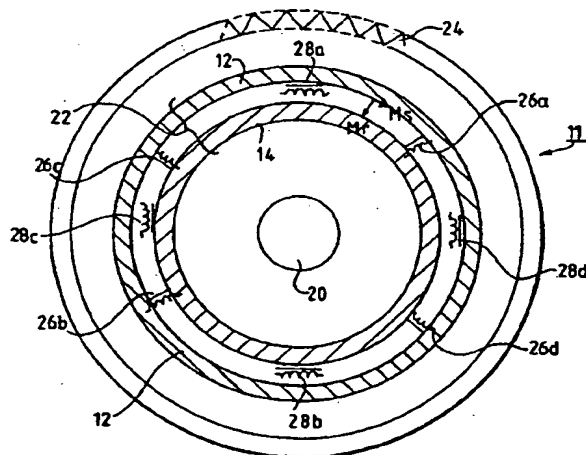
— With international search report.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: MAGNETISED TRANSDUCER ELEMENT FOR TORQUE OR FORCE SENSOR



(57) Abstract: A magnetic torque transducer for a structure such as a disc (10) through which torque is transmitted between a central shaft (20) to which the disc is mounted and an outer periphery such as a gear wheel (24). The intervening region through which torque is transmitted is magnetised to provide a transducer element (22) having two magnetised, annular regions (12, 14: 54, 56) which cooperate to emanate a magnetic field (M_s) that is torque-dependent. The two magnetised regions may be longitudinally-magnetised (12, 14) through the disc or circumferentially magnetised (54, 56) with opposite polarities. A sensor assembly of non-contacting sensors (26a-26c) is used to detect the emanated field and connected in circuitry to provide a torque-dependent signal. In an alternative a single magnetised annular region is employed. The annular region or regions need not be a complete annulus. The same disc-like structure can also be used as force sensor for measuring bending moments or other forces which result in stress occurring in the disc.

WO 01/13082 A1

MAGNETISED TRANSDUCER ELEMENT FOR TORQUE OR FORCE SENSOR

This invention relates to a transducer element suitable for use in a torque or force sensor transducer and to a transducer arrangement incorporating the element.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

One approach to non-contactless sensing of torque in a shaft rotating about its axis is a torque sensor based on magnetoelasticity. A magnetoelastic transducer element is secured to or integral with the shaft, the torque in which is to be measured, and a torque-dependent magnetic field emanated by the transducer element is detected by a sensing device external to the shaft, but not in contact with the shaft, and responsive to the emanated magnetic field. Examples of sensing devices are a Hall effect device, a saturating coil sensor, or various of other magnetic field sensitive devices known in the art. It will be understood that in practice a sensing device may be an assembly of devices. For example, a plurality of sensing devices may be disposed about the axis of the shaft and interconnected to be additive with respect to the torque-dependent field but to cancel in respect of external fields such as the Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetoelastic transducer elements form a ring or annulus which is circumferentially magnetised. The field forms a closed loop normally contained within the element.

One form of transducer element is a separate ring of magnetoelastic material attached to the shaft such as disclosed in U.S. patents 5,351,555, 5,465,627 and

5,520,059, all to Garshelis and assigned to Magnetoelastic Devices, Inc. In the ring transducer elements, the ring supports a circumferential magnetic field which is confined within the ring, that is no field is detectable externally in the absence of torque. When torque in the shaft is transmitted to the magnetoelastic ring, an external magnetic field is emanated and is detected by a sensor arrangement.

A different approach to providing a circumferentially magnetised magnetoelastic sensor is disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/GB99/00736 (published on 4th November, 1999 under the number WO99/56099) in which the transducer element is an integral portion of the shaft whose torque is to be measured. This avoids problems in securing a separate ring properly to the shaft. An integral transducer element approach is also disclosed in published International Patent Applications WO99/21150 and WO99/21151.

Magnetoelasticity is a phenomenon which, as yet, is apparently still not fully understood and explained. It is, therefore, generally desirable to find other forms of magnetisation that might be employed in transducer elements, particularly suitable for torque sensing.

In an alternative to circumferential magnetisation one or more magnetic transducer elements are provided integrally in a shaft of magnetisable material but using longitudinal magnetisation, that is a magnetisation that lies in an axial direction in contrast to circumferential

magnetisation. The longitudinal magnetisation is applied to an annular region of a shaft or more than one such region.

5 Longitudinal magnetisation is the subject of our
copending International application PCT/GB00/
filed simultaneously herewith (Lloyd Wise, Tregear Case
44519) and published under the number
It claims priority from the same British application GB
9919065.4 dated 12th August, 1999 from which the present
10 application claims priority.

Both circumferential magnetisation and longitudinal
magnetisation have been primarily applied to shafts or
similar parts where torque is transmitted through the
magnetised region in the direction of the shaft axis, e.g.
15 a load transmitting shaft having torque applied at one end
and a load at the other end.

There is a need to measure torque in parts in which
the load transmission is essentially radial. An example
is a disc-like structure mounted on a driven shaft and
20 having drive means at its outer periphery, such as gear
teeth. The drive may be in the opposite direction.

One proposal for torque measurement in an automobile
transmission is disclosed in U.S. patent 4697460 (Sugiyama
et al). An energiser coil/detection coil assembly is
25 non-contactingly placed adjacent a disc in which torque
stress occurs. The energising coil is A.C. energised to
establish an alternating magnetic flux in a flux path
through the disc that is torque sensitive. The detection

coil senses torque-dependent changes in the circulating magnetic flux.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention enables us to provide a number of solutions to this problem by means of a magnetic transducer element or elements located in a radially extending torque transmission path. To this end the transducer element may be formed in a plate or disc in which at least one major surface of the plate or disc is cooperable with a magnetic field sensor arrangement.

The present invention also includes the concept of measuring the bending force or the shear force in an disc-like or plate-like member subject to a bending or shearing moment.

Aspects and features of the present invention for which protection is sought are set out in the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the present invention may be better understood, embodiments of it will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a side view of an embodiment of the invention using a disc-like member in which the transducer element is formed;

Fig. 2 is a face view of the transducer assembly side of the disc seen in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vector diagram showing radial and circumferential fields;

Fig. 4 is a modification of the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a view of another embodiment of the invention using a disc-like member in which the transducer element is formed;

5 Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the use of a single-side magnetising source;

Fig. 7 is a side view of a disc-like torque transmitting structure employing a single magnetised transducer region;

10 Fig. 8 is a modification of the structure of Fig. 7 in which a stepped structure is employed with a single magnetised transducer region in the step portion;

Figs. 9 to 11 show examples of the implementation of the present invention to the measurement of bending and shearing forces; and

15 Fig. 12 shows a circuit diagram of apparatus for performing a pre-magnetisation procedure.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In the embodiments to be described like parts bear like reference numerals.

20 The following description will describe a number of different forms or modes of magnetisation which may be employed in sensing torque or other forces. For consistent and reliable measurement, it is preferred that the structure to be magnetised be first subject to a pre-magnetisation procedure described below with reference to

25 Fig. 12 and possibly also to a post-magnetisation procedure also described below.

Fig. 1 shows a diametric section through a circular disc 10 which is to be subject to torque about an axis A-A. The disc is of magnetisable material, or at least the annular region 22 of it is. Adjacent its periphery the disc is magnetised through its thickness to have two radially spaced regions 12 and 14 of opposite polarity. This can be obtained by rotating the disc 10 between a pair of magnets (permanent or electromagnet) 16 and 18 with opposite poles facing each other through the disc. Thus each region 12 and 14 is an annulus of magnetisation. Together they provide a transducer element or region 22. To some extent the magnetic flux will tend to close in a loop including both regions, not unlike a toroidal flux pattern. This assumes the disc has a relatively high magnetic permeability. However, the loop concept must not be taken too far because the overall annular magnetised region 22 is bounded by low permeability air at each side. Thus flux will emerge from the disc surface into the air medium. The performance of the sensor can be improved by profiling the disc such that the magnetised annular regions are thicker than the regions between them or by closing the flux path on the non-sensor side of the disc as will be further described.

Further, by changing the profile of the annular regions in a circumferential direction, there will be a change in the magnitude of the magnetic field as the disc rotates. This can be used to detect rotational velocity of the disc.

Fig. 2 shows a view of one surface 11 of the disc with the regions 12, 14 shown in hatched line. It will be seen that the magnetic flux exterior to the surface and linking regions 12 and 14 will lie radially. This flux is indicated as M_r in Fig. 3. Consider now a use for the disc in which it is being used to transmit torque from a shaft 20, to which it is secured to rotate therewith about axis A-A, to provide drive at the periphery of the disc, formed as a gear wheel 24 for example. The torque transmitted through the disc will tend to deflect or skew the radial field component M_r shown in Fig. 3 to be slightly offset from the radial direction as indicated by M_r' . M_r' can be resolved into a radial component and orthogonal component M_s acting in a circumferential direction with respect to annular sensing region 122. The magnitude and direction of M_s is dependent on the magnitude and direction of the applied torque. This situation would apply equally to the transmission of drive from the outer periphery of the disc to the central shaft.

Referring again to Fig. 2 the radial field M_r can be detected by a sensor 26 radially oriented, and the M_s component measured by a sensor 128 at right angles to the radial direction. These sensors will be placed in fixed positions with respect to the disc rotating past them in non-contacting fashion.

Depending on the drive arrangement and the distribution of stresses in the disc more pairs of non-contacting sensors 26, 28 may be provided angularly

displaced around the disc. Fig. 2 shows four such pairs of non-contacting sensors.

It will also be apparent that the torque sensor arrangement described can be used to measure torque in the shaft 20 communicated to the disc when the outer periphery is held fixed or say under a braking force, or when torque is applied to the periphery and the shaft 20 is fixed or braked.

The orientation of a pair of diametrically opposite Ms sensors 28a, 28b produce Ms components such that the sensors can be connected to add as far as Ms components are concerned but cancel the effects of an external field such as the Earth's magnetic field. The use of four sensors 28a-d in two orthogonally arranged pairs enables the cancellation of external fields from any direction while adding the Ms components.

The use of multiple radial sensors 26 for the reference components Mr, particularly four sensors in two orthogonally arranged pairs, also enables connection in a manner providing cancellation of any external field. The location of sensors to add wanted field components while cancelling external fields is discussed further in aforementioned concurrently filed PCT application PCT/GB00/ (Lloyd Wise, Tregear Case 44719) founded on GB 9919065.4.

The sensor devices for the transducer assembly are to one side of the disc 10. The magnetic efficiency can be enhanced by closing the magnetic path on the other side by

a member providing an annulus of high permeability material to bridge regions 12 and 14.

In the embodiment of Figs. 1 to 3, the disc is directly used as a load transmitting member. A disc or
5 other plate-like member appropriately magnetised may also be used for torque measurement by securing the disc or plate to a load transmitting part or any part subject to a torque in its operation. For example Fig. 4 shows a part 30 which is revolving about an axis A-A so as to
10 create a torque in the part. The part has a surface 32 at which the stresses due to the torque are expressed and a disc 34 of the kind shown in Fig. 2 is affixed to the surface 32. The disc 34 must be securely fixed to the surface, e.g. by screws 36, both radially inwardly and
15 outwardly of the sensor region 22 so that the stresses are accurately reflected in this region.

To improve the magnetic efficiency of the disc the non-sensor side can have the magnetic path at transducer region closed by at least an annulus 38 of high
20 permeability material acting between regions 12 and 14. The part 130 may itself provide this function.

Additional radially spaced regions of opposite polarity may be provided on the disc. These additional regions can form keeper or guard regions. Further
25 discussion of keeper or guard regions will be found in concurrently filed application PCT/GB00/ (Lloyd Wise, Tregear Case 44719) claiming priority from GB 9919065.4.

Fig. 5 illustrates how the disc-like torque transducer assembly can be adapted to work with circumferential magnetisation. Fig. 5 is a face view of a disc 50 through which torque is transmitted between a drive applied on the axis A and the periphery or vice versa as previously described. In this embodiment, there is a transducer region 52 which comprises an inner annular region 54 and an outer annular region 56. The circumferential magnetisation may be applied through the face 58 using a U-shaped magnet arrangement in which the North and South poles are aligned normally to a radius as indicated at 40, 42 for annulus 54 rather than being aligned radially as in Fig. 2. Annulus 56 is similarly created, it being understood that the disc is rotated relative to the magnet to magnetise the annulus.

In the absence of torque the circumferential fields in regions 54 and 56 will be trapped within the annular regions. It is assumed here that the magnetisable material exhibits magnetoelasticity. However, under torque the field becomes skewed in the manner well-known with prior art circumferential transducers, e.g. Garshelis U.S. patents 5,351,555, 5,520,059 and 5,465,627. The consequence is that at face 58 the regions 54 and 56 develop magnetic poles of opposite polarity. The polarity is dependent on the direction of torque.

A radial field M_s is generated externally of the surface 58 between regions 54 and 56, the radial magnetic

flux direction and magnitude being a function of the torque direction and magnitude. The radial flux can be sensed by sensors disposed as for the radial (reference) flux in Fig. 2. In contrast to Fig. 2 it is seen that
5 the detectable torque-dependent flux is radial, rather than circumferential, but there is no reference field component available.

A modification of the magnetising arrangement of Fig. 2 is that shown in Fig. 6 where the disc 10 is subject to
10 a single magnet source at one side, e.g. the magnet 16 adjacent face 11 to produce a magnetised zone 23 closed within the material of the disc as indicated by the dotted lines with two radially spaced annular poles 12' and 14' of opposite polarity between which, as in Fig. 3, an
15 external reference radial field M_r exists and a torque-dependent circumferential or tangential field M_s is produced under torque.

Other modifications are possible. For example, the magnets providing the magnetising source in Fig. 1 could
20 be replaced as indicated in Fig. 7 by a respective single magnet 16', 18' on each side of the disc 10, obliquely disposed with their poles in opposed polarity, so as to create a single annular zone, such as zone 12' at an angle to the direction of torque transmission through the disc.
25 An alternative is to rely on a radial offsetting of the magnets to produce an oblique magnetisation in the disc. Such a zone may also be created by a single magnet pole angled with respect to the plane of the disc on one side

only if the disc is thin enough and the magnet strong enough. A single magnet could also be placed parallel to the disc surface to have a flux path closed through the disc which would magnetise the disc to have two radially spaced poles, each being an annular zone.

Fig. 8 illustrates a profiled gear wheel having a central hub portion 10a connected to an outer toothed portion 10b by an intermediate portion 10c providing a step between the portions 10a and 10b which lie in different planes. Similarly to Fig. 7 a pair of magnets 16" and 18" are in this case offset to provide a magnetisation zone 12" at an angle to the direction of torque transmission. It will be noted that the magnets lie within the planes defined by the portions 10a and 10b.

As regards Fig. 8, this illustrates that the invention is applicable to a generally radially extending structure through which radial torque transmission occurs even though the torque may be sensed at a portion of the structure which is not itself radially oriented.

It has been found in practice that even with the single fields of Figs. 7 and 8 the transmitted torque cause a distortion of the emanated field detectable by an exterior sensor.

Other modifications may be made to the torque sensor arrangements so far described. The disc-like structures discussed above have been complete annuli about the axis, at least where the magnetic transducer element is to be formed. It is possible, however, that the disc-like

structure and the magnetised region(s) could be broken in one or more places. The requirement is that there be material of the structure extending over at least an angular sector through which a torque transmission path extends and which is capable of magnetisation in one of the ways described above to provide a torque-dependent magnetic field output. The interruption of the annular path into one or more angularly offset sectors may be used to provide a pulse-type of output as the disc-like structure rotates relative to the sensor system so that speed as well as torque measurement may be made.

In the embodiments described above, the disc-like or similar structure is magnetised as required and then operatively used having been removed from the magnetising source or vice versa. In some circumstances it is also contemplated that the magnetising source may remain in place in operative magnetising association with the disc-like structure. This enables the transducer region to be renewed or refreshed each time the structure rotates. The sensor or sensor system is an angularly offset from the magnetising source so as to respond to the torque-dependent magnetic field without being influenced by the source. This continually refreshed transducer may obviate the requirement of using a pre-magnetisation procedure as described below.

What may be conveniently called the disc form of implementing the invention provides the basis of implementing in an essentially planar form various

configurations which are analogous to configurations implementable on a rotating shaft. The disc form may also be adapted for stress measurements other than torque. Various implementations of these ideas will now be described.

With the disc arrangement generally as shown in Figs. 1 to 8, it is also possible to measure applied forces other than torque. A suitable arrangement is shown in Figs. 9 to 11. In this arrangement, a tube 170 is mounted on the disc around the outer magnetised region as shown in Figs. 9a and 9b. Forces applied to the axle will be transmitted through the disc to the tube 170 and vice versa. As shown in Fig. 10, when an axial force is applied to the axle or the tube 170, or a bending or shearing force is applied as shown in Fig. 11, mechanical stresses will be induced in the disc, resulting in a change to the magnetic flux, for example as shown in Fig. 11a. By detection of the changes in the magnetic flux by magnetic sensors as described previously, the nature and magnitude of these forces can be determined. The precise placement of these sensors adjacent the magnetised region(s) will depend on the nature of the mechanical stress induced in the disc-like structure as well as the mode of magnetisation employed.

In order to achieve optimum transducer performance in terms of consistent and repeatable measurements, it is first desirable to subject the disc or disc-like or plate-like structure (all referred to simply as a disc

hereinafter), or at least that part of it relevant to the region or regions to be magnetised, to a pre-magnetisation process by which the disc is magnetically cleansed. One form of apparatus suitable for magnetic cleansing is shown in Fig. 12. The pre-magnetisation process to be described is applicable to a disc in which the required magnetised regions are to be formed. The process to be described will demagnetise or de-gauss a disc in which unknown magnetic field patterns may have been established.

The disc as received may have been subject to various mechanical and/or heat treatment operations which differentially affect the magnetic domains within the material. It may have been subject to and have acquired undefined magnetic fields. Such unknowns will be deleterious to transducer performance. Thus in most cases the disc is to be put through a pre-magnetisation procedure to put it into a magnetically-defined state which has been referred to above as magnetically cleansed.

The degree of demagnetisation required is partially dependent on the magnetisation to be applied thereafter. For example if the magnetic programming to create the transducer element uses a relatively low level of magnetic field strength, the more important it becomes to completely demagnetise the sensor host (the disc). In this context magnetic cleansing means that the de-gaussing or demagnetisation procedure results in that the magnetic direction of the individual grains of the shaft material is random so that no grouping of magnetic domains in any

particular direction exists. The existence of magnetic domain grouping to provide some organised magnetic orientation of individual grains leads to deficiencies in the magnetised transducer element. For example, increased offsets of the measured magnetic signal; non-uniformity of the signal as a function of the rotational angle of the shaft; and lower stability over time of the transducer element.

The magnetic cleansing should extend well beyond the region at which the magnetised transducer element is to be formed, e.g. preferably the whole disc should be demagnetised so that there are no undefined local magnet systems in the sensor host. It is possible that such local systems may travel over time in the disc to affect the transducer specification on an ongoing basis. The provision of guard fields as mentioned above, provides a measure to mitigate this possibility if such fields remain even despite magnetic cleansing.

Fig. 12 illustrates an apparatus for magnetic cleansing. It comprises a demagnetising coil 80 wound in hollow solenoid fashion, a mains powered transformer arrangement 82 and a current limiter 84. For an 18 mm. diameter disc a suitable coil was about 300 turns of about 30 cm. diameter of a heavy current carrying capacity cable. The outer conductor of a heavy coaxial cable coiled into a solenoid coil proved to be suitable. The transformer arrangement 82 comprises a variable transformer 86 connected to a 110 or 240 VAC mains AC

supply. This is in turn connected to an isolation transformer 88 capable of safely delivering 10 amperes or more at its secondary at voltages at up to say 48V. The coil 80 is connected to the secondary of transformer 88 through the current limiter 84 which may be a resistor, e.g. a power rheostat, or more elaborate electronic device. The current limiter may be omitted provided steps are taken to monitor the current through the coil. A typical coil resistance would be about 100 milliohms. The variability of the transformer arrangement enables the current to be controlled as desired.

The coil 80 is energised and the disc is passed through the coil while the coil is energised at 8-10A. This produces a de-gaussing field of about 1 kGauss. Typically one is looking to achieve fields in the 500-1200 Gauss range. The disc may be mounted on a movable jig to move it along the axis of the coil and the movement continues as the far end of the disc leaves the coil so that the field to which the shaft is subjected gradually decreases. There may be other ways of achieving the de-gaussing procedure including control of the coil current as a function of the axial position of the disc with respect to the coil.

It will be understood that the coil 80 is sized to accommodate the disc. If this is not practicable, the coil may be moved close to and then away from the disc. A solenoid coil extending helically about an axis may not be the most convenient form to use in this case.

This pre-magnetisation is considered to have more general applicability to a wide range of sensor host shapes (shafts, discs etc.) and to a wide range of magnetic transducer types.

5 The pre-magnetisation procedure is followed by magnetisation of the disc as described above. Following the magnetisation procedure to be described a post-magnetisation step may be performed in the same manner as the pre-magnetisation procedure but at a lower level of
10 magnetic field.

In the post-magnetisation procedure, the now magnetised disc is again passed axially through the energised solenoid coil 80. However, the AC current through the coil is of an order of a magnitude lower than
15 for the pre-magnetisation procedure. In the pre-magnetisation example given above, the 8-10A current employed for pre-magnetisation is reduced to say 0.5-1A for post magnetisation. The current is at a value which does not change the basic magnetic pattern sought to be
20 established but, as best can be surmised, it reduces or knocks-back parasitic fields that may be present after the magnetisation procedure. It has been found that the post-magnetisation step improves the uniformity of the output signal with rotation of the disc, offsets over time and
25 the final sensor stability generally.

As already indicated above, where the disc is continually refreshed by a magnet system as it rotates, the pre-magnetisation procedure above disclosed may not be

necessary.

Claims

1. A transducer element for a torque or force transducer comprising a member having a structure which extends generally radially of an axis to transmit a stress between
5 a radially inner region of the structure and a radially outer region, and at least one magnetised region disposed between said inner and outer regions to be responsive to the transmitted stress and emanate a stress-dependent magnetic field.
- 10 2. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 1 in which there are two magnetised regions, a radially inner region and a radially outer region between which a stress-dependent field is established.
3. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in
15 which the or each magnetised region is arcuate with respect to said axis.
4. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which the or each magnetised region is an interrupted annulus.
- 20 5. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which each magnetised region is annular.
6. A transducer element as claimed in any preceding claim in which said structure has a radially extending surface at which the or each magnetised region emerges.
- 25 7. A transducer element as claimed in any preceding claim in which said member has a generally disc-like structure.
8. A transducer element as claimed in any preceding

claim in which there are two magnetised regions; each being magnetised in an axial direction and the polarities of magnetisation of the two regions being opposite.

9. A transducer element as claimed in Claims 8 and 6 and 7 in which said structure having two radially-extending surfaces at which the or each magnetised region emerges and further comprising means located at one of said two surfaces to close a flux path between the two regions.

10. A transducer element as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 in which there are two magnetised regions providing radially-spaced magnetic poles of opposite polarity at a surface of the member.

11. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 9 in which a flux path linking said regions is closed within the material of said member.

12. A transducer element as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 in which there are two magnetised regions, each being circumferentially magnetised and the polarities of circumferential magnetisation of the two regions being opposite.

13. A transducer element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 in which there is a single magnetised region which extends obliquely to said axis.

14. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 13 in which said structure is generally disc-like and includes a step portion in which said single magnetised region is provided.

15. A torque sensing arrangement comprising a transducer

element arranged in a torque transmission path extending from one to the other of said radially inner and outer regions of said structure through said at least one magnetised region to emanate a torque-dependent magnetic field, and

a sensor system comprising one or more magnetic field sensors responsive to said torque-dependent magnetic field to provide a signal representing the torque transmitted through said torque transmission path.

16. A torque sensing arrangement comprising a transducer element which is as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 14 and a sensor system comprising one or more magnetic field sensors responsive to said stress-dependent magnetic field to provide a signal representing the stress transmitted between one and the other of said radially inner and outer regions.

17. A transducer element for a torque transducer comprising a member at least a portion of which is magnetisable and within which there is a first magnetised region and a second magnetised region located radially inwardly of the first region with respect to an axis, said first and second regions both being longitudinally magnetised with respect to the direction of the axis and said first and second regions having their respective longitudinal magnetisations of opposite polarity, a surface or interface transverse to said axis at or adjacent which said first and second regions terminate to provide a radially directed magnetic field extending

externally of said surface or interface with respect to the transducer element, said radially directed magnetic field being deflectable in response to a torque transmitted radially through said first and second regions to produce a circumferentially directed magnetic field component that is a function of the torque.

18. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 17 in which said circumferential component is zero at zero torque.

19. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 17 or 18 in which said member is adapted as a load transmitting part capable of transmitting a rotational drive applied radially within said annular regions to a load applied radially without said first and second regions or vice versa.

20. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 17, 18 or 19 in which said member is disc-shaped.

21. A transducer element as claimed in any one of Claims 17 to 20 in which said first and second regions are annular or at least one of the annular regions is an interrupted annulus, or said first and second regions are arcuate.

22. A transducer system comprising a transducer element as claimed in any one of Claims 17 to 21 and a magnetic field sensor device disposed and oriented to detect said circumferential magnetic field component and provide a signal representing same.

23. A transducer system as claimed in Claim 22 further comprising a magnetic field sensor device disposed and

oriented to detect said radial magnetic field and provide a signal representing same.

24. A transducer system as claimed in Claim 23 further comprising signal processing circuitry responsive to said
5 signals representing the circumferential magnetic component and the radial magnetic field respectively to derive an output signal representing the circumferential magnetic component referred to the radial magnetic field.

25. A torque or force transducer element

10 comprising a member adapted to transmit torque or force applied along, on or about an axis extending through the member to a portion of the member spaced from said axis, or vice versa,

said member having a surface transverse to said axis,
15 a first, outer, region located between said axis and said portion and extending to said surface;

a second, inner, region located between said axis and said outer region and extending to said surface,

said first and second annular regions, being
20 magnetised with opposite polarity, and cooperating at said surface to generate a magnetic field component which is a function of said torque or force.

26. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 25 in which said first and second regions are annular and encircle
25 said axis, or at least one of the annular regions is an interrupted annulus, or said first and second regions are arcuate with respect to said axis.

27. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 25 or 26 in

which said first and second regions are both longitudinally magnetised to develop a radial magnetic field component extending therebetween at said surface and a circumferential magnetic field component at said surface that is a function of torque.

28. A transducer element as claimed in Claim 25 or 26 in which said first and second regions are both circumferentially magnetised to develop a radial magnetic field component at said surface as a function of torque.

29. A torque or force transducer assembly comprising first and second members coaxially disposed, said first member being of greater diameter than said second member,

a disc-like member extending generally radially of said axis and connecting said first member to said second member for transmitting force from one member to the other, said disc-like member comprising two magnetised annular regions that are at least arcuate or annular or are part annular,

said magnetised regions having a magnetisation such that the regions cooperate to generate a magnetic field component that is a function of a stress established in transmitting a load between said first and second members.

30. A transducer assembly as claimed in Claim 29 in which said assembly is adapted to transmit torque from one of said members to the other.

31. A transducer assembly as claimed in Claim 29 or 30 in which said magnetised regions are longitudinally

magnetised with opposite polarities or circumferentially magnetised with opposite polarities.

32. A transducer assembly as claimed in Claim 29 in which said first and second members are mounted to cause flexing
5 of said disc-like member in response to relative axial displacement of the first and second members.

33. A transducer assembly as claimed in Claim 29 in which said first and second members are disposed to cause flexing of said disc-like member in response to a relative
10 displacement of said first and second members away from axial alignment.

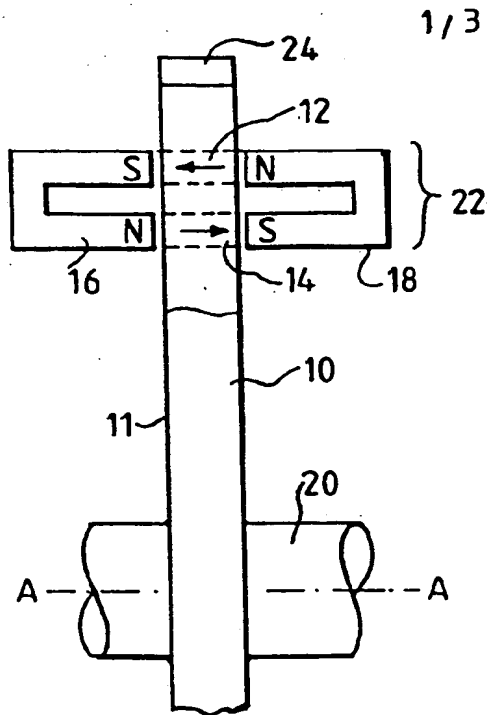


Fig.1.

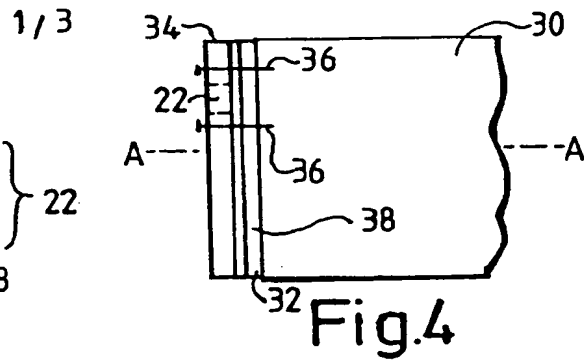


Fig.4

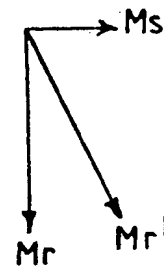


Fig.3.

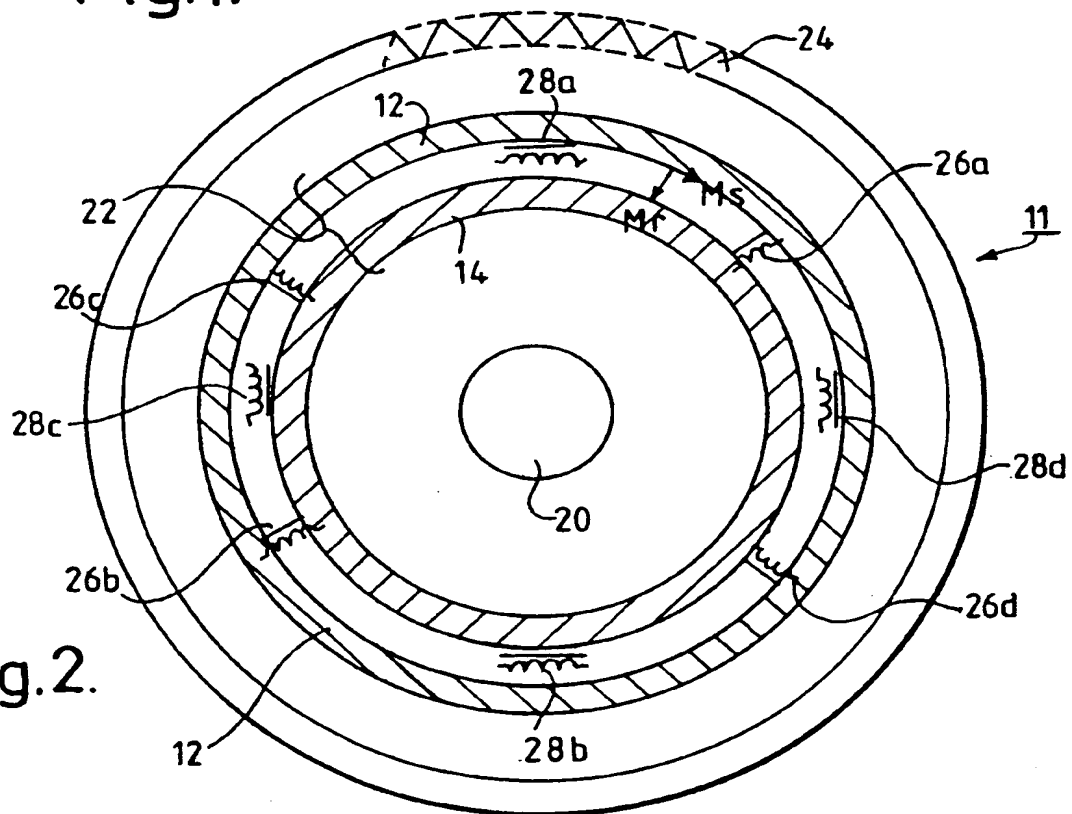


Fig.2.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

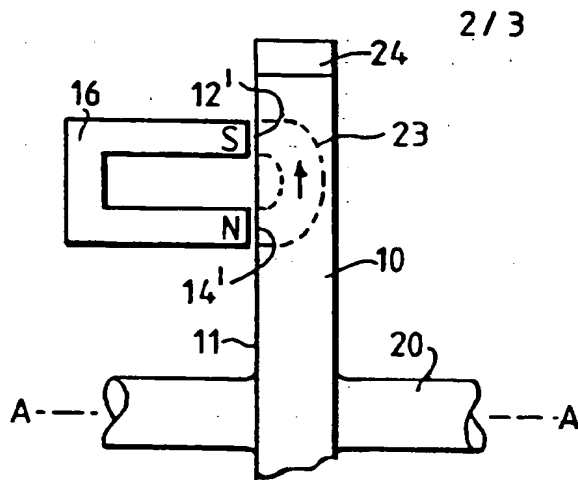


Fig. 6.

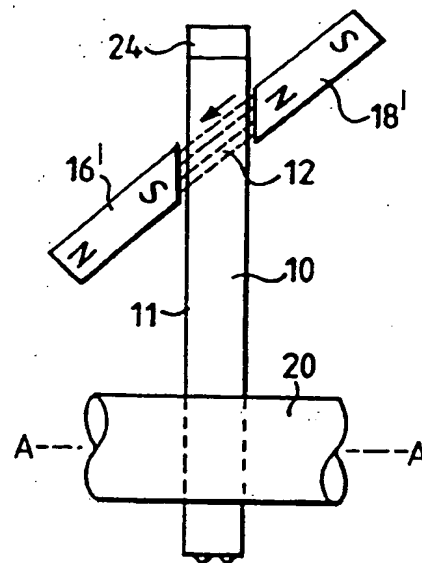


Fig. 7.

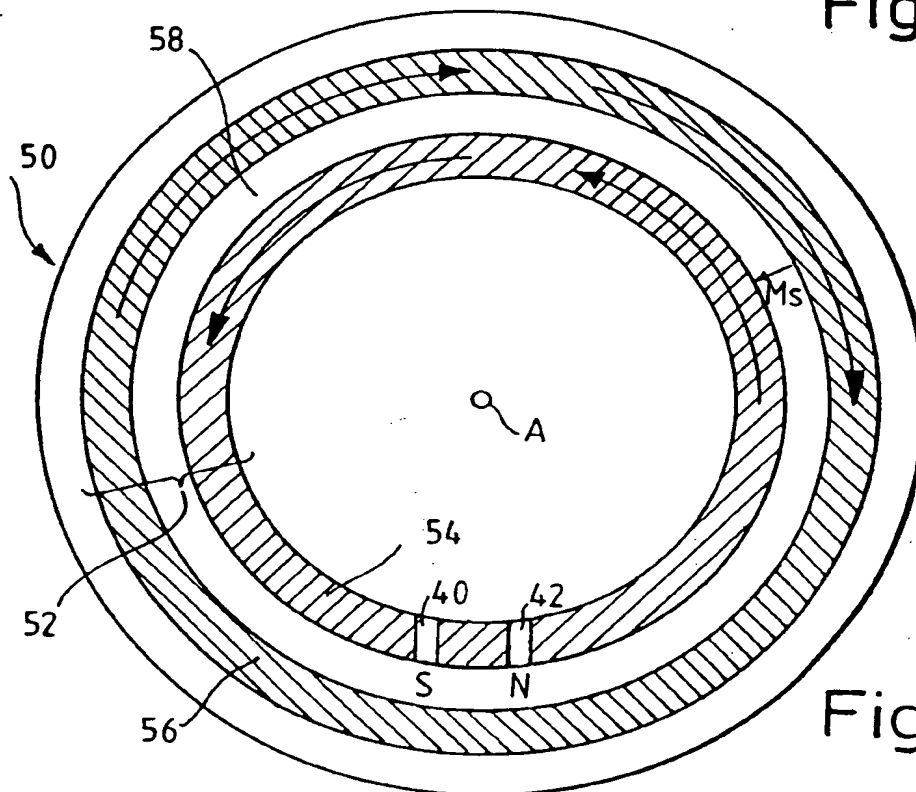


Fig. 5.

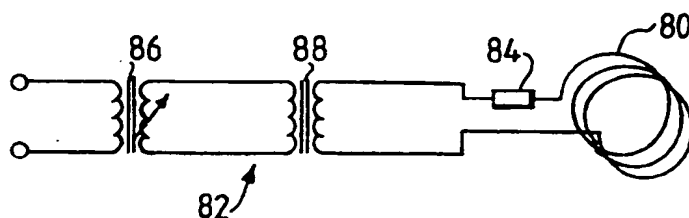


Fig. 12.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

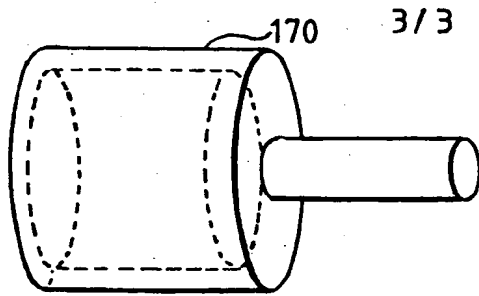


Fig.9a.

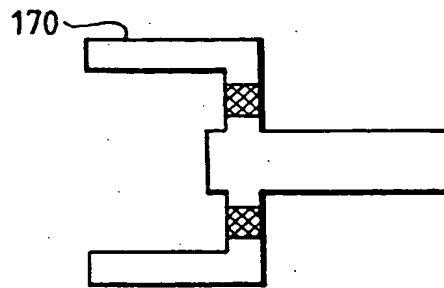


Fig.9b.

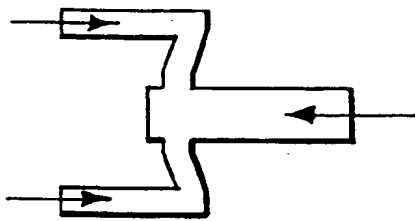


Fig.10.

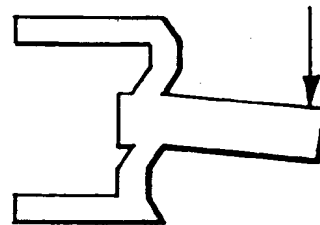


Fig.11.

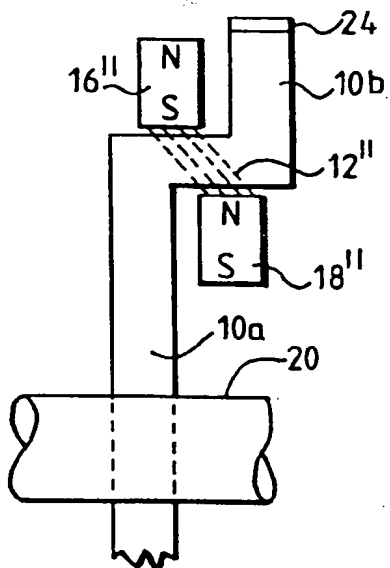


Fig.8.

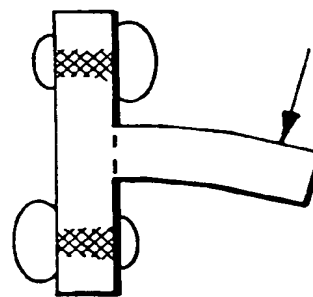


Fig.11a.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/ 00/03125

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G01L3/10 G01L1/12 G01L3/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 697 460 A (SUGIYAMA JUN ET AL) 6 October 1987 (1987-10-06) cited in the application	1,3,5-7, 15,16
A	column 4, line 29 -column 9, line 39; figures 1-3,6,11	30
A	FR 2 774 469 A (ROULEMENTS SOC NOUVELLE) 6 August 1999 (1999-08-06) page 8 -page 16; claim 1; figure 1	1,15,17, 25,29

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"8" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gerken, S

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 00/03125

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4697460 A	06-10-1987	JP 1981189 C	25-10-1995
		JP 6072825 B	14-09-1994
		JP 61059232 A	26-03-1986
FR 2774469 A	06-08-1999	WO 9940403 A	12-08-1999

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

To:

BLUFF, John, William
Lloyd Wise Tregear & Co.
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
London WC1A 1LW
ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 21 June 2001 (21.06.01)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference JWB/SS/44720	
International application No. PCT/GB00/03125	International filing date (day/month/year) 14 August 2000 (14.08.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

☒ the applicant ☒ the inventor ☐ the agent ☐ the common representative

Name and Address MAY, Lutz, Axel 3 The Grange Newbury Berkshire RG14 6RJ United Kingdom	State of Nationality DE	State of Residence GB
	Telephone No.	
	Facsimile No.	
	Teleprinter No.	

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

☐ the person ☐ the name ☒ the address ☐ the nationality ☒ the residence

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	Telephone No.	
	Facsimile No.	
	Teleprinter No.	

3. Further observations, if necessary:

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer Juan Cruz Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

12 OCT 2001

PCT

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

To:

BLUFF, John, William
Lloyd Wise Tregear & Co.
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
London WC1A 1LW
ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

05 October 2001 (05.10.01)

Applicant's or agent's file reference

JWB/SS/44720

International application No.

PCT/GB00/03125

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International filing date (day/month/year)

14 August 2000 (14.08.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:



the applicant



the inventor



the agent



the common representative

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Germany

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DE

State of Residence

DE

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:



the person



the name



the address



the nationality



the residence

Name and Address

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D-85521 Ottobrunn
Germany

State of Nationality

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State of Residence

DE

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

3. Further observations, if necessary:

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:



the receiving Office



the International Searching Authority



the International Preliminary Examining Authority



the designated Offices concerned



the elected Offices concerned



other:

The International Bureau of WIPO
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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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Authorized officer

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